1167. The requirements of cotton primary societies for mixed fabrics manufacture were met through the State Cotton Apex Institution by recommending their case to Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, for import of art silk.

1168. Besides issuing 'Essentiality Certificates' to actual users, certain co-operative institutions were also recommended to Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay for grant of art silk licence for the year.

1169. *Government Silk Weaving factory, Mysore.*—The production during the year came to 89,901 (79,299) yards valued at Rs. 10,89,313 (Rs. 9,34,079). A number of new designs in sarees borders have been introduced. A new variety of georgette by using 16/18 and 20/22 denier raw silk was produced.

1170. The sales during the year amounted to 82,958 (1,06,808) yards of the value of Rs. 10,82,977 (Rs. 12,30,101). The net profit comes to Rs. 18,391.

1171. *Handloom Week Celebrations.*—The Fourth and Fifth All-India Handloom Weeks were observed during the year. The celebrations had aroused considerable enthusiasm among the public and the sale of handloom cloth during the weeks were very encouraging.

1172. During the year, the Textile Branch continued to be under the control of the Director, Rural Industrialisation.

(vi) Sericulture.

Seasonal conditions

1173. During the year, the rainfall in the sericultural areas of the State was between 21·92 to 50·27 inches as against 22 to 40 inches in the previous year.

Market conditions

1174. The prices of Reeling Cocoons during the year fluctuated between Rs. 1-22 (Rs. 1-12) and Rs. 2-44 (Rs. 1-94) per pound. The prices of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons ranged between Rs. 4-00 (Rs. 5-00) and Rs. 19-00 (Rs. 15-00) per 1000 cocoons. The prices of Mysore Seed Cocoons ranged from Rs. 2-87 to Rs. 5-00 (except during the summer months when the rates went up to Rs. 12-00 to Rs. 15-00) as against Rs. 2-37 to Rs. 4-00 during the

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previous year. The prices of different qualities of silk prevailed during the year were as follows :—

1175. Filatura Silk—From Rs. 33-00 to Rs. 41-00; Charaka Silk from Rs. 21-00 to Rs. 30-00; Domestic Basin Silk—from Rs. 28-00 to Rs. 37-50.

1176. The estimated production of Raw Silk in the State during the year was 18·65 lakhs of pounds.

1177. The Government Filatures exported silk waste to the foreign countries at a higher rate during the year.

Area under Mulberry

1178. The area under Mulberry at the end of the year was estimated to be about 1·60 (1·56) lakhs of acres. During the year, about 8,000 acres were newly planted in Kollegal and Mugur Divisions. One lakh and twenty-eight thousand grafts were prepared at Government Graft Nursery, Kanva and 78, 256 grafts were distributed free of cost to the sericulturists all over the State. A quantity of 1,52,272 Berhampur grafts were prepared at the Government Central Nursery, Kollegal and were distributed among the sericulturists of Kollegal area. Propaganda was continued to popularise plantation of these grafts by sericulturists.

Government Mulberry Gardens

1179. The area under Mulberry in the Government Silk Farms was 126-29 (105-13) acres during the year. The Mulberry gardens attached to the farms were maintained in good condition and Mulberry leaves that were produced were utilised in the farms for rearing of silk worms mainly for the purpose of production of Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoons for the production of Foreign Race Disease Free Layings.

1180. There were 17 Farms and 17 Grainages in the State during the year. The average yield of Mulberry leaves per acre during the year was about 7,000 lbs.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply

1181. The three Mysore Seed Cocoon producing areas *viz.*, Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur were formed into a Division viz., Kunigal Division and the area under Mulberry in this Division was 3,353-08 (3,483-03) acres comprising of 1,960-34 acres of irrigated and 1,392-14 acres of Rainfed. There were 7,000 Registered Seed Rearers engaged in rearing of Mysore Race Silk worms and production of Mysore Seed Cocoons. There was a total production of 29 71 lakhs of Mysore Race Disease Free Layings

prepared in the eight Government Grainages of the Division. The layings were distributed free of cost to the registered seed rearers of the area. The silk worm crops were harvested successfully by the seed rearers with a maximum yield of 32,750 cocoons per 100 disease free layings, minimum 16,000 cocoons and the average 23,000 cocoons. There was a total output of 47·29 (55·70) crores of Mysore Race Cocoons during the year. There was a short fall in production of Mysore Seed Cocoons when compared to previous year due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and uneven distribution of rainfall in most of the sericultural areas with the result the silk worm crops suffered during the year. The Mysore Seed Campaign area was free from Pebrine disease during the year.

1182. The supply position of Mysore Seed Cocoons to the consumers was satisfactory during the year. To increase the production of Seed Cocoons during summer months, financial assistance for creating irrigation facilities in the seed areas was continued to the extent of Rs. 25,000 as subsidy to 57 seed rearers for sinking wells in the mulberry gardens.

Foreign Race Seed Campaign

1183. The supply of Foreign Race Disease Free Layings and production of Foreign Race Cocoon position were satisfactory during the year. A quantity of 8·25 (6·62) lakhs of foreign race disease free layings were prepared in Government Seed Production centres and distributed among the registered seed rearers. The output of foreign race seed cocoons in the State during the year was 993 (905·55) lakhs. The maximum yield per 100 disease free layings was 28,250 and average 15,000 cocoons.

1184. Preparation and supply of Cross Breed with Mysore and a new Japanese race viz., J. 122 X C. 122, which gives very encouraging results both regarding yield and quality of cocoons, was taken up during the year for the rapid improvement of the industry. The Government institutions prepared and distributed 1,21,000 Disease Free Layings of this race during the year.

Industrial Seed Supply.

1185. The production of Cross Breed (Industrial Seed) Disease Free Layings in 28 Government and 210 Aided Grainages during the year was 336·32 (301·11) lakhs.

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1186. The production in the private institutions was estimated to be about 425 lakhs. Of the total requirements of Silk Worm Seed in the State, about 45 per cent was met by the Government and Aided Grainages and the rest was by the Private Institutions.

Sericultural Education.

1187. A Sericultural Training School was started during the year and at the end of the year 17 trainees of category-I (Graduates) and 25 trainees of category-II (Non-Graduates) were under training. In addition, two candidates-- one from Assam Government and one from Nepal Government were also under training in the school during the year.

1188. In addition to the above training school, the other training centres attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal and Kudige, were continued during the year. These centres imparted practical training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage techniques to the students.

1189. *Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna*:—Several experiments in different sections of the Sericulture Industry were conducted in the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Institute. The Mulberry Graft Nursery at Kanva was maintained.

1190. A total of 2,42,074 grafts by using four varieties of Japanese Mulberry were prepared during the year. The Central Silk Board extended financial assistance to continue the Scheme and a sum of Rs. 14,669 was spent on the Nursery during the year. The work of establishing 30 acres mulberry garden at Kempikatte attached to the Institute at a cost of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned and was in progress. Sericultural training was imparted to nine candidates, out of which eight candidates were those coming from other States in India.

1191. Necessary arrangements had been made to equip the Institute with modern scientific appliances required for conducting experiments in the several sections.

1192. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the formation of the Institute and the Government Graft Nursery, Kanva was Rs. 3,31,647-08.

1193. There were 106(98) propaganda outposts during the year. The propaganda staff assisted the sericulturists in timely supply of silk worm layings, in proper conduct of silk worm rearings and in successful harvest of crops. The staff also carried out propaganda in the improvement of silk worm rearings, apply of manure to the mulberry gardens and preventing of occurrence of silk worm diseases. Propaganda.

1194. There were 6 Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year. Only 2 societies worked and they prepared and distributed 3·62 (4·03) lakhs of disease free layings. Sericultural Co-operation.

1195. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952 was continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur. There were 10 cocoon markets and 26 propaganda outposts in the area. The silk worm rearers in Mysore Seed areas disposed of the reeling cocoons (the cocoons which were not fit for seed) through the cocoon markets. A total quantity of 2·36 (4·20) lakhs of lbs. of reeling cocoons were transacted in these cocoon markets. Seed Legislation.

1196. There were three Government Silk Filatures in the State, namely the Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal and the Government Silk Filatures, Mysore, with five branches. Work of Filatures in the State.

(1) *The Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura*:— The Filature produced 17, 918 (20,876) lbs. of silk comprising of various deniers during the year, and 10,480 (10,660) lbs. of different grades of silk waste. The weaving section of the factory was continued with 10 handlooms and produced 3,094 (2,508) yards of silk fabric during the year. The average cost of production of raw silk in this Silk Filature was Rs. 41-84 per lb. The Factory sold 19,840 lbs. of raw silk through the sole-distributors. High grade raw silk was produced in the Filature and the raw silk produced commanded a premium of about Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-50 per lb. over the silk produced in other filatures.

The scheme of modernisation of the Filature was taken up with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board.

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(2) *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore*:—A total quantity of 62,621 lbs. of raw silk of different deniers and a quantity of 38,957 lbs. of silk waste were produced during the year. The weaving section produced 2,931 yards of silk fabrics. A total number of 1,048 workers were on the rolls during the year. A workshop was started for the manufacture of multi-end basins for replacing the old basins. New basins were manufactured at a cost of about Rs. 1,50,000. The Filature designed a double basin, improved type of Charaka, each unit of 2 basins, costing Rs. 500 only.

(3) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal*:—The Filature produced 41,414 (47,627) lbs. of raw silk and 30,727 (31,437) lbs. of thrown silk during the year. The fabric manufacture section produced 6,704 (5, 705) yards of silk fabric. A quantity of 26,397 (45,052) lbs. of silk waste was produced during the year.

There was cordial relationship between the labourers and management in the above three Filatures during the year.

(4) *Private Filatures*:—The following private Filature Factories worked during the year:—

1. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna, with a production of 19,408 (21,631) lbs. of raw silk.
2. Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Melur, with a production of 8,019 (6,892) lbs. of raw silk.
3. Kanaka Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, with a production of 6,300 (4,850) lbs. of raw silk.

Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore

1197. The Silk Conditioning and Testing House continued during the year. One thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight samples of raw silk received from the Government filatures, the private filatures, silk merchants and from Sericultural Departments of outside Mysore State were tested for quality and certificates were issued during the year.

Work done in CD and NES Blocks

1198. The area under Mulberry in C D and N E S Blocks during the year was 13,824-25 acres, and 9,000 families were engaged in the industry. A quantity of 122·876 lakhs of layings was distributed among the sericulturists of the Blocks.

Expenditure

1199. The Sericultural Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17,70,289-82 during the year.

Development Schemes of the Department.

1200. During the year, several development schemes coming under the scope of the Second Five-Year Plan were implemented with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board either partly or fully.

1201. Under the Scheme of modernisation of the Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, 96 multi-end basins were got manufactured at the Government Electric Factory and were installed at a cost of Rs. 1,34,252, during the year.

1202. Under the scheme for the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed, a quantity of 3·32 lakhs of hill ameliorated foreign race basic seed cocoons and 65,200 foreign race basic disease free layings were prepared.

1203. The research on silk worm nutrition was continued at the Indian Institute of Science and fully financed by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 28,752.

1204. A voluntary cocoon market at Ramanagaram established under the scheme was continued to work during the year. The market transacted a quantity of 87,000 lbs. of reeling cocoons. The scheme is fully financed by the Government of India.

1205. Under the scheme for the grant of subsidy to seed rearers for sinking of wells in Mysore Seed areas, subsidy to an extent of Rs. 30,252 was paid to the seed cocoon rearers. The scheme was partly financed by the Government of India.

1206. Bakelite cellules worth Rs. 10,800 were purchased and supplied to the aided graineurs in the State.

1207. Under the scheme for the replacement of country charkas by domestic basins, 75 units of domestic basins at a cost of Rs. 1,49,321 were got manufactured and arrangements were made for distribution of the same.

1208. Under the scheme for granting subsidy and loans for sinking of wells in rainfed areas, subsidy and loans to an extent of Rs. 69,500 was granted to the silk worm rearers.

1209. Arrangements were made to establish six incubating centres in important sericultural areas at a cost of Rs. 30,600 and a sum of Rs. 13,602 was spent on this during the year.

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1210. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed Act, 1952 continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Cocoon producing areas during the year.

Important features of the year.

1211. The Central Silk Board imported the services of three Japanese Experts and their services were spread to the Mysore State for examining the problems facing the industry and to suggest methods of improvement.

1212. The VI State Sericultural Conference was organised during the year and in connection with this an exhibition had been arranged.

Conclusion

1213. The State continued to be the foremost State in production of Mulberry Silk in India, producing nearly 80 per cent of the total production in India.

(vii) Rural Industrialisation.

1214. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

1215. Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 17·00 lakhs for the implementation of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, an amount of Rs. 13·07 lakhs was utilised during the year.

1216. Four hundred and one Village Group units formed under Rural Industrialisation Scheme, one for each Revenue hobli with the Village Development Committee, have been continued. One Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Society was also continued for each group unit during the year.

Rural Industrial Financing Bank.

1217. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, continued to function with 401 Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and five Urban Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies affiliated to it with a working capital of Rs. 120 (Rs. 47·47) lakhs at the end of the year.

1218. As there was demand for grant of loans to start agricultural and live-stock industries, a medium term loan of Rs. 25·00 lakhs was borrowed from the Reserve Bank of India on Government guarantee through the State Co-operative Apex Bank. The Bank borrowed a loan of Rs. 20·00 lakhs from the State Government out of the loan provided by the Central Government for granting loans to small-scale industries.